1	2	3	4	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	3413	3841	4779
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5749	8412	7252
11	Jharkhand	40482	60290	66081
12	Karnataka	42452	49833	50707
13	Kerala	32107	39828	39831
14	Madhya Pradesh	63691	65768	75365
15	Maharashtra	85970	103135	105449
16	Manipur	2571	1666	5820
17	Meghalaya	3305	6465	4665
18	Mizoram	1305	2202	2052
19	Nagaland	6698	5966	5099
20	Orissa	444669	154205	89891
21	Punjab	5651	6050	4460
22	Rajasthan	37592	41888	31070
23	Sikkim	1149	2041	1584
24	Tamil Nadu	62988	57069	58687
25	Tripura	10321	15003	12132
26	Uttar Pradesh	177190	190950	199096
27	Uttaranchal	11799	21666	26376
28	West Bengal	86709	90601	150515
29	A&N Islands	532	671	337
30	D&N Haveli	54	14	108
31	Daman & Diu	48	7	9
32	Lakshadweep	5	14	16
33	Pondicherry	403	264	88
	TOTAL:	1548641	1361230	1511622

Watershed Management Programme

3103. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Watershed Management Programme;

(b) the areas and extent of coverage of this programme in Rajasthan;

(c) whether any survey has been done to ascertain the success of this programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three

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Area Development Programmes, namely Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of wastelands, drought proofing and checking desertification on watershed basis in the country *w.e.f.* 1.4.1995. Presently, DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 182 districts in 16 States and DDP is being implemented in 235 blocks in 40 districts of 7 States. The projects under IWDP are generally sanctioned in areas other than DPAP/DDP areas. The project period of watershed development projects is generally 4-5 years. The focus of these programmes is to ensure efficient land and water resource management for sustainable production. These programmes are implemented with the involvement of local people in planning and execution of works on watershed basis. To empower Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Government of India issued the Hariyali Guidelines *w.e.f.* 01.04.2003 for implementation of DPAP, DDP and IWDP watershed programmes. Funding of projects under these programmes is shared between Centre and State in ratio of 75:25 in case of DPAP/ DDP and 11:1 in IWDP. From 1.4.1995 till 31.3.2005, 885 IWDP projects for treatment of an area of 61.97 lakh ha. at a total cost of Rs. 3351.97 crores have been sanctioned, out of which Rs. 1310.43 crores have been released. Under DPAP, 21353 projects have been sanctioned for treatment of 106.77 lakh ha. at a total cost of Rs. 5569.20 crores, out of which Rs. 1742.40 crores have been released. Under DDP, 11476 projects for 57.38 lakh ha. have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3074.40, out of which Rs. 1301.01 crores have been released.

(b) From 1.4.1995 till 31.3.2005, 59 IWDP projects in 22 districts for treatment of 3.71 lakh ha. at a total cost of Rs. 209.29 crores have been sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan and Rs. 91.23 crores have been released as central share. Under DPAP, 872 projects have been sanctioned and Rs. 89.34 crores have been released. Under DDP, 5303 projects have been sanctioned and Rs. 13.01 crores have been released.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Impact assessment studies conducted in 26 districts of Rajasthan show that the net sown area in the State of Rajasthan has increased by 12% across the State. On an average, in each watershed, the number of dug wells increased from 26 to 30, tubewells from 11 to 14, ponds from 2 to 5, mainstreams with moisture from 10 to 17. The water level in wells has also increased from average of 44.5 m depth

to 42.06 m depth. The command area under various sources of irrigation also increased. The average area under tree and vegetation has increased in all the watershed areas with increased fodder availability in all the watershed development programmes. Over 19.2 million man-days were generated under these programmes in 12 districts at an average of 0.25 million man-days per watershed.

Rural sanitation campaign in Rajasthan

3104. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in India and out of them, how many have been covered under the total sanitation campaign in the rural areas of the country till date;

(b) the total number of villages in Rajasthan, and out of them, how many have been covered under this scheme, till date;

(c) whether looking to the backwardness of rural areas in the desert State of Rajasthan, some special grant by the Centre in the context, is under contemplation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects are sanctioned district-wise, and all rural areas of a TSC project district are covered under the programme. TSC is not sanctioned for individual villages. In India, TSC projects have so far been sanctioned in 520 districts. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, TSC projects have been sanctioned in all the 32 districts of the State.

(c) and (d) At present, no special grant for Rajasthan under TSC is contemplated as all districts of the State are covered under TSC.

Computerisation of land records

3105. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid any emphasis on the computerisation of land records in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts made in this behalf and their results?